

EXHIBIT “H”

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re:) Chapter 11
INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICES,) Case No. 00-389 (MFW)
INC.,)
Debtors,)

Objection date: 4/15/03 at 11:30 a.m.
Hearing date: 4/17/03 at 11:30 a.m.

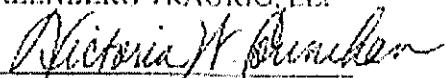
NOTICE OF MOTION

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on April 10, 2003, THCI Company, LLC ("THCI"), filed its Motion of THCI Company, LLC to Compel Debtors' Entry into Master Lease Agreement in Compliance with Stipulation and Order (the "Motion") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Bankruptcy Court").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that objections to the Motion must be filed with the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court, 824 North Market Street, 5th Floor, Wilmington, DE 19801, and served so as to be received by the undersigned counsel for THCI by 11:30 a.m., Wilmington, Delaware time, on April 15, 2003. If no objections are timely filed and served to the Motion, the Bankruptcy Court may enter an order approving the Motion without further notice or a hearing. If any objections to the Motion are timely filed and served, a hearing on the Motion will be held on April 17, 2003 at 11:30 a.m. in front of the Honorable Mary F. Walrath, United States Bankruptcy Court, 824 North Market Street, 6th Floor, Wilmington, DE 19801. Only those objections that are timely filed and received will be heard at the hearing.

Dated: April 10, 2003

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**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
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**MOTION OF THCI COMPANY, LLC TO COMPEL DEBTORS' ENTRY INTO MASTER
LEASE AGREEMENT IN COMPLIANCE WITH STIPULATION AND ORDER**

THCI Company, LLC, as successor-in-interest to Meditrust Corporation, Meditrust of Alabama, Inc., Meditrust of Missouri, Inc., Meditrust of Michigan, Inc., Meditrust of Alpine, Inc., Meditrust, Meditrust of Mountainview, Inc. and Meditrust of Ohio, Inc. (collectively, "THCI"), hereby moves (the "Motion") for entry of an Order compelling Integrated Health Services, Inc. and certain of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, as debtors and debtors-in-possession (the "Debtors" or "Integrated"), to enter into a new Master Lease (as defined herein) in compliance with a Stipulation and Order approved in these cases on March 18, 2002. In support of this Motion, THCI states as follows:

BACKGROUND

1. At the time this case was filed, the Debtors leased the following ten (10) properties from THCI for the purpose of operating healthcare facilities thereon:

- (a) Integrated Health Services of Briarcliff, 850 N.W. 9th St., Alabaster, Alabama;
- (b) Integrated Health Services of Kansas City at Alpine North, 4700 Cliffview Drive, Kansas City, Missouri;
- (c) Integrated Health Services of Michigan at Riverbend, 11941 Belsay Road, Grand Blanc, Michigan;

- (d) Integrated Health Services of Erie at Bayside, 4114 Schaper Avenue, Erie, Pennsylvania;
- (e) Integrated Health Services of NJ at Somerset Valley, 1621 Route 22 West, Bound Brook, New Jersey;
- (f) Integrated Health Services of Greater Pittsburgh, 890 Weatherwood Lane, Greensburg, Pennsylvania;
- (g) Integrated Health Services of Huber Heights at Spring Creek, 5440 Charlesgate Road, Huber Heights, Ohio;
- (h) Integrated Health Services of New London at Firelands, 204 West Main Street, New London, Ohio;
- (i) Integrated Health Services of West Carrollton at Elm Creek, 115 Elmwood Circle, West Carrollton, Ohio; and
- (j) Integrated Health Services at Carriage-by-the Lake, 1957 North Lakeman Drive, Bellbrook, Ohio.

The foregoing shall be collectively referred to as the "Leased Properties."

2. On or about May 7, 2001, the Debtors filed a motion seeking authority, *inter alia*, to assume the leases for six (6) of the Leased Properties, and to reject the leases for the remaining four (4) Leased Properties. On October 8, 2001, the motion was amended to seek leave to reject, rather than assume, the lease of the facility commonly known as Carriage-by-the-Lake, located in Bellbrook, Ohio (the "Carriage-by-the-Lake Facility") (as amended, the "Assumption/Rejection Motion").

3. THCI objected to the relief sought in the motion and the amended motion on a number of grounds including, *inter alia*, that the 10 leases which were the subject of the motion expired by their terms on May 31, 2001, and that the 10 leases were part of a single integrated portfolio and could not be assumed or rejected on a piecemeal basis but could only be assumed or rejected as a single integrated portfolio.

4. The Court set a hearing date of March 7, 2002 to hear evidence regarding the Debtors' motion and THCI's objection.

5. Prior to the date set for a hearing, the Debtors and THCI entered into a Stipulation and Order (the "Stipulation and Order") resolving THCI's objection to the Assumption/Rejection Motion, which Stipulation and Order was approved in an Order of this Court entered March 18, 2002 and which provided that (i) the Carriage-by-the-Lake Facility was rejected; (ii) the parties were to enter into a new master lease agreement for the remaining 9 leases (the "Master Lease"); and (iii) the balance of 9 leases were to be assumed (the "Assumed Leased Properties"). A copy of the Stipulation and Order is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

RELIEF REQUESTED AND BASIS THEREFOR

6. By this Motion, THCI seeks an Order from this Court compelling the Debtors to comply with the terms of the Stipulation and Order by entering into the Master Lease. THCI also requests that any outstanding issues relating to the current version of the Master Lease be submitted to the Court for consideration and disposition at the hearing on this Motion, and that the Court order the Debtors and THCI to execute the Master Lease as modified by the Court's rulings on the disputed provisions.

7. A court has the authority to enforce a settlement agreement in connection with a case directly before it. See Fox v. Consolidated Rail Corp., 739 F.2d 929, 932 (3d Cir. 1984); Leonard v. University of Delaware, 204 F. Supp.2d 784, 787 (D. Del. 2002). Under Delaware law, settlement agreements are specifically enforceable through the entry of judgment by the Court. Read v. Baker, 438 F. Supp. 732, 735 (D. Del. 1977). Generally, courts favor settlement agreements because the parties avoid the expense and delay of litigation. See Pennwalt Corp. v. Plough, Inc., 676 F.2d 77,80 (3d Cir. 1982); Read v. Baker, 438 F. Supp. at 735. Settlement

agreements entered into voluntarily between parties are binding agreements. Green v. John H. Lewis & Co., 436 F.2d 389, 390 (3d Cir. 1970). Moreover, settlement agreements are contracts, and general contract law principles apply. Emerson Radio Corp. v. Stelling, 52 Fed.Appx. 173, 178 (3d Cir. 2002) (citations omitted).

8. In determining whether a contract exists, Delaware law provides that a contract arises when all of the essential terms are agreed upon by the parties. See Leonard v. University of Delaware, 204 F.Supp.2d at 787 (stating that "[u]nder Delaware law a contract 'comes into existence if a reasonable person would conclude, based on the objective manifestations of assent and the surrounding circumstances, that the parties intended to be bound by their agreement on all essential terms.'") (citations omitted).

9. Moreover, section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code provides, in pertinent part:

The court may issue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title. No provision of this title providing for the raising of an issue by a party in interest shall be construed to preclude the court from, sua sponte, taking any action or making any determination necessary or appropriate to enforce or implement court orders or rules, or to prevent an abuse of process.

11 U.S.C. § 105.

10. This Court has inherent (and statutory) authority to enter an order to compel performance with this Court's orders, including holding parties in interest in contempt of court for failure to comply with this Court's orders. "The majority of cases conclude that all courts, whether created pursuant to Article I or Article III of the Constitution, have inherent civil contempt power to enforce compliance with their lawful judicial orders, and no specific statute is required to invest a court with civil contempt power." 2 Collier on Bankruptcy, ¶ 105.04 at 105-58 (15th ed. rev. 2000).

11. The Third Circuit has explicitly recognized that a Bankruptcy Court has civil contempt power to enforce its own orders and to sanction attorneys. In re Stephen W. Grosse, P.C., 84 B.R. 377, 387 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1988), aff'd, 96 B.R. 29, 32 (E.D. Pa. 1989), aff'd mem. sub nom. Dubin v. Jakobowski, 879 F.2d 856 (3rd Cir. 1989), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 976, 110 S.Ct. 501, 107 L.Ed.2d 504 (1989).

12. The Court should enforce the terms of the Stipulation and Order by compelling the parties to enter into the Master Lease. The Stipulation and Order provides at Paragraph 1 that “[t]he leases shall be amended and restated pursuant to a new master lease agreement for the remaining 9 Leased Properties (the “Master Lease”) as set forth in paragraph 3 of this stipulation . . .” (emphasis added). Paragraph 3 of the Stipulation and Order further provides that “[w]ithin thirty (30) days of the date of this Stipulation, or at such time thereafter as the Parties may agree, the Parties shall enter into a master lease agreement amending and restating the Leases (the “Master Lease”).” (emphasis added). Paragraph 3 continues with a recitation of the specific provisions that the parties agreed shall be included in the Master Lease.

13. To date, the Debtors and THCI have not entered into the new Master Lease as required by the terms of the Stipulation and Order. The parties have exchanged numerous drafts of the Master Lease, with the most recent draft being sent by THCI to the Debtors on March 18, 2003 for finalization. THCI did not receive a response from the Debtors to that draft. THCI believes that the most current draft of the Master Lease, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B, contains nothing more than the agreed upon business terms ordered by the Court in Paragraph 3 of the Stipulation and Order to be included in the Master Lease, as well as the terms that were contained in the original leases between the parties.

14. The Debtors previously indicated to THCI that their disagreements with the provisions in the Master Lease relate to the fact that they are now out of compliance with certain pre-existing financial covenants and net worth requirements from the original leases that are set forth in Sections 16.1(n), 16.1(o), 16.1(p), 16.1(q) and 16.1(r) of the current version of the Master Lease. THCI agreed to provide the Debtors with a reasonable cure period within which they can come into compliance with these financial covenants and net worth requirements.

15. On April 9, 2003, the Debtors for the first time informed THCI and announced to the Court their intention to file a motion to reject the remaining leases, despite the clear mandate in the Stipulation and Order that they enter into a Master Lease. This suggests that the parties' inability to finalize the Master Lease was not a result of the Debtors' good faith disagreement with specific provisions of the Master Lease, but was a result of the Debtors' decision to attempt to reject the remaining leases in contravention of the Stipulation and Order.

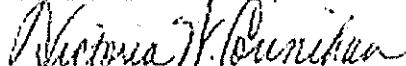
16. The terms of the Stipulation and Order clearly and unequivocally require the parties to enter into the Master Lease. Because the Debtors have not finalized and executed the Master Lease as they are required to do under the clear provisions of the Stipulation and Order and have instead announced their intention to attempt to reject the remaining leases, THCI requests by this Motion that the Court enter an order compelling the parties to comply with the terms of the Stipulation and Order by entering into the Master Lease. Although THCI does not know whether the Debtors have any remaining disputes with the current version of the Master Lease, THCI submits that any outstanding issues relating to the Master Lease should be presented to the Court for consideration and disposition at the hearing on this Motion, and that the Court should order the Debtors and THCI to execute the Master Lease as modified by the Court's rulings on the disputed provisions.

17. The parties voluntarily negotiated, entered into, and executed the Stipulation and Order. The Stipulation and Order includes the necessary material terms and evidences a clear intent of the parties to bind themselves to the terms of the Stipulation and Order. Additionally, the Stipulation and Order was approved by this Court. Having voluntarily and intelligently entered into the Stipulation and Order, the Debtors should not be able to escape their obligations therein. See Berger v. Grace Line, Inc., 343 F. Supp. 755, 756 (E.D. Pa. 1972), aff'd, 474 F.2d 1339 (3d Cir. 1973) (granting petition to enforce settlement that was voluntarily entered into by the parties)

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, THCI respectfully requests that this Court enter an order (a) resolving any outstanding issues relating to the Master Lease; (b) compelling the Debtors and THCI to comply with the terms of the Stipulation and Order by executing the Master Lease, as modified by the Court's rulings on the disputed provisions; and (c) granting THCI such other and further relief as is appropriate under the circumstances.

Dated: April 10, 2003

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